

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24 1825.

No. 288.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington July 19.	Fayetteville Aug. 11.	Newbern. Aug. 6.	Petersburg Aug. 12.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall. 120 a 125	125 a 160	150 175	130 200
Apple,	40 42	42 45	40 45	30 75
Peach,	—	50 55	75 80	60 70
Hacon,	lb. 10	6 7	5 6	6 7
Beeswax,	33	34 35	32 35	33
Butter,	25	12 15	20 25	12 25
Coffee,	18 20	18 23	18 23	17 23
Onion,	bush. 80 100	70 80	45 50	55 60
Cotton,	lb. 12	17 18	15 16	15 18
Candles, mould,	12 14	14 15	15 16	12 16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush. 80 85	65 75	—	—
Flour,	bbl. 562 575	450 550	600 700	550 750
Gin, Holland,	gall. 80 90	90 125	100 125	90 125
Country,	36 40	43 45	40 50	35 40
Iron,	ton 10000	11000 12000	—	11200 12500
Lard,	lb. 10	7 8	7 9	10
Lime,	cask 150 200	225 250	—	200
Molasses,	gall. 36 40	37 40	30	38 40
Powder, Amer.	—	500 800	—	550 650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall. 90 100	80 100	90 100	150 175
West India,	70 75	70 80	75 85	75 100
New England,	40	42 45	45	40 45
Rice,	cwt. 350	350 400	500	400 450
Shot,	—	1100 1200	—	950 1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush. 50 55	80 90	65 75	75
Turk's Island,	50	65 75	60	—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt. 900 1000	900 1100	900 1350	900 1300
Loaf,	lb. —	17 19	18 20	15 23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	—	150 175	—	150 163
Hyson,	—	120 120	—	—
Young Hyson,	—	—	—	100 120
Tobacco,	cwt. 400 450	400 500	—	500 1250
Tallow,	lb. 9 10	7 8	12 13	—
Wheat,	bush. —	100 105	—	75 100
Whiskey,	gall. 33 35	32 35	35 40	30 32
Wine, Madeira,	—	250 400	—	250 400
Teneriffe,	—	125 150	160 175	—
Sherry,	—	—	200 225	—
Port,	—	200 325	—	—
Malaga,	—	80	—	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** * The Annual Meeting of**
the Orange Sunday School Union will be held in the Presbyterian church in this place, on the first Monday of September, at two o'clock P. M. The members and friends of the society are requested to attend.
Aug. 16. 87—

The Anniversary Sermon
for the Sunday School Society of Orange County, will be preached by the Rev. William Hooper, in the Presbyterian church in Hillsborough, on the first Sunday in September, at 11 o'clock A. M. and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the institution. It is hoped the friends of Sunday Schools, who may find it convenient to do so, will attend.
Aug. 10.

The Presbytery of Orange
will meet at the church of Nutbush, in Granville county, on Thursday the 25th instant, being the last Thursday in August.
J. Witherspoon, Stated Clerk.
Aug. 10.

FLAX SEED.
THE subscriber will give Eighty Cents cash per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his mill, or at the store of David Yarbrough or Wm. Kirkland & Son.
William Pickett.
Aug. 1. 85—1f

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Charles L. Cooley & Co.
HAVING commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the room directly above the Hillsborough Book-Store, design carrying it on in all its various branches. Having on hand, and intending to keep a constant supply of the best materials, and to have their work done in the best manner and at the shortest notice, they hope they shall be able to please those who may favour them with their custom. Those disposed to make trial of their work are invited to call.
Aug. 1. 85—

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.
Archibald M. Holt.
Orange county, July 31. 81—1f

SMITH & M'GEE.

HAVING established themselves in the village of Hillsborough, inform their friends and the public that they intend carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,
in all its branches. All orders will be punctually attended to, and executed in the best style and latest fashion; and as every exertion on their part will be made to please their customers, they hope to meet with a liberal patronage.

Smith & M'Gee.
Pittsburgh, July 23. 84—3w.

COTTON GINS FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by Wm. T. Alexander, who, as a Gin maker, ranks among the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.
D. Yarbrough.
May 23. 75—

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in arrears for Post Office accounts, will do well to call and pay them, and save costs, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Those in arrears need not expect any further credit for postage, until all arrearages are paid up.

R. L. Cook, P. M.
Aug. 1. 85—3w

SADDLERY.

JAMES B. M'DADE & CO.
INFORM the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Linen, Flax Linen, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other saleable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment; or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, out of the best materials; which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage.

All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.
Hillsborough, 12th July. 82—

State of North-Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1825:

James Parsons and others, Justices, &c. to the use of Robert D. Lindsay, v. John Wiley and Wm. Causee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.
William Thom.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or reply, that judgment final will be entered against him.
A true copy from the minutes.
Test, John Hanner, Clerk.

Price adv. B 4 65. 77—3m

PROPOSALS
For publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville,

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,
TO BE CALLED THE

North Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY
REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

The importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act in concert. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile incursions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing churches, has not one such paper. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union of equal importance and respectability but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of Christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find in the Telegraph a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

Price Three dollars a year or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

* * Subscriptions received at this office.

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig
Harness, Wagon Gear,
BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.
Feb. 12, 1824. 1f—

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co.

S. S. Claytor & Co.
July 19. 83—4f

Staunton Convention.—The following memorial was adopted by the convention on the day of its adjournment, with but one dissenting voice. When the committee was appointed to prepare the memorial, the question was discussed, whether it should contain a full and ample exposition of the views of the assembly on the subject of reform, generally, or should be confined to the leading topic of unequal representation. The latter opinion prevailed:

To the General Assembly of Virginia.
The memorial of sundry citizens deputed from various parts of the commonwealth, and assembled at Staunton, on the 25th day of July, 1825, respectfully represents:

That your memorialists having assembled together to consult about the means of obtaining a redress of various grievances under which they labour, in common with those who deputed them and many other good citizens of this commonwealth, have thought it advisable to address to you this memorial.

The grievances of which your memorialists have to complain, arise out of certain defects in the constitution or fundamental law of the state. They cannot, therefore, be redressed but by a convention deputed to revise and amend the constitution. But it is one among the striking defects of that instrument, that it contains no provision for the amendment of such defects as the progress of the science of government or a change of circumstances may suggest.

This defect, however, can be supplied by the legislature and the people. And your memorialists have a right to expect that it will be so supplied, if they can show that there is even one important provision in the existing constitution which was originally and always inconsistent with the great principles on which all free governments are founded, and which, by the operation of various causes, has become still more oppressive and injurious in its practical effects than it was at first.

Your memorialists do not impute to the wise and excellent men who framed the constitution, the defect in its structure to which they allude. In the declaration of rights of Virginia we see what they wished it to be: in the constitution itself we behold an instrument fashioned and modified by inauspicious and uncontrollable circumstances. These are so generally known that it is deemed superfluous to state them. In this disclaimer of all imputation on the wisdom and patriotism of the framers of the constitution, your memorialists are actuated by a sincere feeling of love and admiration for the memory of the men whose generous devotion to liberty secured to us our rank among the nations of the earth, & the inestimable advantage of free republican institutions. To give to these institutions that consistent shape which the framers of the constitution so distinctly conceived, but found themselves unable to provide, should be the aim of every citizen of the commonwealth. It is the sole aim of your memorialists. They are persuaded that no period has occurred since the adoption of the constitution so favorable as the present to its revision and amendment, the storm of party spirit beingushed, and the public mind composed and tranquil. They fear that so favorable a state of public feeling may not long endure;—that new parties may arise, whose dissensions may prove unfavorable to a cool and dispassionate investigation of our fundamental law.

Your memorialists have affirmed, that in our fundamental law "there is one important provision at least which was originally and always inconsistent with the great principles on which all free governments are founded, and which, by the operation of various causes, has become still more oppressive and injurious in its practical effects than it was at first." Need they exhibit their proof in detail of the truth of this assertion, while addressing so enlightened a body as the legislature of Virginia? If every man—or, assuming the principle of the constitution as correct,—if every freeholder of Virginia was in 1776 "by nature equally free," or, in more precise and definite language, entitled to an equal share of political power, how could that article of the constitution be justified, which, by giving, to representatives to each of the counties, distributed that power among the citizens of Virginia in shares so grossly unequal?

Your memorialists forbear to enlarge on this topic, persuaded that your intelligence must suggest to you this unavoidable dilemma;—either so much theoretical injustice cannot exist without great practical evil; or the whole theory of our free institutions is founded in error. Expecting for a convention a remedy of all the defects of the constitution, your memorialists purposely abstain from enumerating what they conceive to be the imperfections in the organization of the existing government. These, injurious as they may be to the public

weal, sink into insignificance when compared to the defects in principle to which they have called your attention. Your memorialists, therefore, ask you to enact a law for taking the sense of the people at the ensuing spring elections on the question of assembling a convention to amend the constitution, and providing, that if it appear by the returns made by the executive department, that a majority of the people voting on the subject are in favour of calling a convention, there shall be a convention without further delay.

Appealing to the people as the only source of political power, your memorialists desire that the proposition to take their sense on the subject of a convention, be so modified as to limit the authority of any convention which may be called, to the simple preparation and submission, to the judgement of the people, of such amendments of the constitution as its defects may seem to the convention to require—to be ultimately adopted or rejected, in whole or in part, by the people themselves. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

From the Baltimore American.

Africa.—Some time since, it will be remembered, that a writer intimately acquainted with the subject, proposed in the American the formation of a mercantile company for the purpose of importing from Africa the productions of the African soil. These productions were, coffee, rice, indigo, cotton, sugarcane and tobacco, all of which were of the native growth of Africa—capable of cultivation to any extent. He went on furthermore to show, that this traffic would be the death-blow to the slave trade, and entered into a variety of luminous details, and statistical calculations, to prove the fact. He contended, and with much force of argument, that when the Africans themselves were made sensible of the value of their own productions, that they would abandon their horrible traffic in slaves, and devote themselves to the cultivation and improvement of their own native resources. What impression this publication made we are unable to say; but now we learn from the Glasgow Courier, that an extensive company of British merchants of high character, capital and knowledge, has been formed to open and carry on a trade with the African coast. They have obtained the cession of the island of Fernando Po, an island sixty miles in extent, lying near the coast of Benin, and abundant in the growth of sugar-cane, rice and tobacco. It is there proposed to open a trade with the countries on the continent washed by the great rivers in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. It is further contemplated to supply from this source the West India colonies with various articles of live stock, while the produce of the mother country will be exchanged to a great extent for African productions. In connexion with these great advantages, it is proposed by the British admiralty, from the commanding position afforded by the Fernando Po, to watch the progress of the slave trade. This plan affords a healthy rendezvous for the British navy employed on the African coast, and commands the great outlets and inlets to the African continent. We are further assured that this business is in the hands of high and honorable men, who mean to raise up and establish powerful commercial depots and colonies to their country: that in the course of a few years they expect to behold commerce, agriculture and knowledge, marching rapidly into the darkest recesses of Africa. It appears then, whatever may have been thought of the views of our correspondent, the very plan suggested by him for the extirpation of the slave trade has received the countenance, support and co-operation not only of the rich English capitalists, but also of the administration itself—it is now a governmental measure, and will receive all the aid which that powerful kingdom can furnish. This is at least full and consummate proof of the practicability of the ideas entertained by our correspondent—he has the whole administration of England at his back.

Emigration.—The Detroit Gazette states the number of emigrants who had arrived at that port during the present season, may be estimated at 3,000. A considerable number had also landed at other parts of the territory of Michigan. The increase in the population of the territory during this year, is 50 per cent.

Celibacy.—The day of Algiers has resorted to a singular mode of celibacy, by ordaining that every bachelor of more than 20 years of age shall receive at least once a day, in public, a sound flogging.

Try to spend your time usefully both to yourselves and others. Never make an enemy or lose a friend unnecessarily.

United States and Georgia.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 6th Aug. 1825.

SIR:—A letter purporting to be yours, which appeared in the last Georgia Journal, and having every characteristic of an official one, could not fail to attract my attention. Immediately therefore on my return to this place, inquiry was made at the department for the original, and I learned with surprise that none such had been received. The proper means were then resorted to, to ascertain the authenticity of the published letter, and having been satisfied that the same was in your proper handwriting, I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government.

Having thought proper to make representations of your conduct to the president, I have ordered you to be furnished with a copy of every letter written on your subject, and which will reach you in due time.

Any communication proceeding from the second in command, in this military department, will be received and attended to.

(Signed) G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines,
Commanding.

Department of War, July 21, 1825.

SIR:—Your letter of the 25th of June addressed to Major Vandeventer, has been received, the answer of which has been intentionally delayed till the result of General Gaines' interview with the Indians at Broken Arrow should be received, as the president had anxiously hoped in the acquiescence of the Indians to the treaty, to have found the necessity of replying to your inquiries entirely obviated. But as the communications from Gen. Gaines recently received have entirely destroyed that hope, a reply has become necessary. The Indians to the number of 1890, including a large majority of their chiefs and head men of the tribe, have denounced the treaty, as tainted alike with intrigue and treachery, and as the act of a very small portion of the tribe against the express determination of a very large majority, a determination known to the commissioners. They urge that to enforce a compliance with an instrument thus obtained would illy become either the justice or the magnanimity of the United States under which they claim to take shelter. These allegations presenting a question beyond the cognizance of the executive, and necessarily refers itself to congress, whose attention will be called to it on an early day after the next annual meeting. Meanwhile the president, acting on the treaty as though its validity had not been impeached, finds by reference to the eighth article of the treaty the faith of the United States solemnly pledged to protect the Creek Indians from any encroachment till their removal in September 1826. He therefore decides that the entering upon and surveying their lands before that period, would be an infraction of the treaty, whose interpretation and execution, should it remain uncanceled, are alike confided to him. I am, therefore, directed by the president to state distinctly to your excellency, that for the present he will not permit such entry or survey to be made.

The pain the president has felt in coming to this decision is diminished by the recollection that it interferes with no duty imposed on your excellency by the laws of Georgia, as a discretion is given to you by the late law of the legislature in prescribing the time when the lands embraced by the treaty shall be surveyed. Under the circumstances the president permits himself to hope that you will acquiesce in his decision. As Gen. Gaines has been in communication with you on the subject, and as it is the wish of the president you should be in possession of every measure he may find himself constrained to take thereon, I am directed to enclose to your excellency a copy of General Gaines' instructions of this date.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR,
His excellency George M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the record of this office.
C. VANDEVENTER.

War Department, July 23, 1825.

COPY.)

Department of War, July 21, 1825.

SIR:—Yours of the 5th inst. has been duly received with the accompanying documents.

I am directed by the president to express his regret at the failure of your efforts to reconcile the Creeks

to an acquiescence in the treaty made at the Indian Springs, as it was his sincere desire to have seen it carried into effect. But the determined opposition of the Indians to the treaty itself, on the alleged grounds of intrigue and treachery, on the part of the portion of the tribe negotiating the treaty, as well as the smallness of their numbers, from which they argue its invalidity, and their solemn appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the United States, creates such an obligation that we should at least pause before we proceed, or permit others to do so, until the allegations can be thoroughly investigated, and their effect decided by the proper authority; the more especially as the eighth article of the treaty gives till September of the next year, before the treaty is to be carried into effect, and guarantees them from encroachment until that time. It is in this posture of affairs that Gov. Troup insists that he will survey the land. A collision by overt acts between the executive of the union and that of a state, is so against the theory of the constitution, and so repugnant to the feelings of the president, that he would determine only under a solemn sense of duty to do an act by which so serious a result would be produced.

If Gov. Troup should, however, persevere in his declared purpose of surveying the land against the repeated remonstrances of this department, it will present one of the most unfortunate events which have yet occurred in our history. Its possible occurrence has induced the president to weigh with the deliberate circumspection made necessary, as well by its serious consequences as its high responsibility. His decision thereon has been made and transmitted to Gov. Troup in a letter of this date, a copy of which I enclose for your information, and by which you will learn the line of conduct which the president has prescribed to himself.

It is still devoutly to be hoped that Governor Troup will abstain from any act that may make it necessary to the steps suggested: yet should he persevere in sending persons to survey the lands embraced within the treaty, you are hereby authorized to employ the military to prevent their entrance on the Indian territory, or if they should succeed in entering the country, to cause them to be arrested, and turn them over to the judicial authority, to be dealt with as the law directs. I have only to add that I have transmitted to Gov. Troup a copy of this communication.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.

To Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the record of this office.
C. VANDEVENTER,

Chief Clerk.

War Department, July 23, 1825.

The Navy of the Revolution.

The last number of the North American Review contains an interesting notice of the "United States Naval Chronicle," recently published in Washington by C. W. Goldsborough, and narrating the progress and history of our navy down to the peace with Tripoli, in June 1805.

The subject is one of much interest, and the more so because the light that it is extremely limited and scattered. "There are no events connected with the early history of the United States," (says the Review) which have been more neglected than those that took place on the ocean.—The most juvenile reader is well acquainted with all the battles and sieges of the revolution: but comparatively few persons have any distinct knowledge of the many gallant struggles of our infant navy. The all absorbing interest of the transactions on land, where the cause of liberty was chiefly sustained, diverted attention from the sea. Every one had a vague idea of the sanguinary triumphs of Paul Jones; but there recollection seemed to pause; forgetful of exertions, which, through often humble through the wide commerce of Britain." Of these exertions, the Review furnishes brief sketches, some of which we have copied below for the gratification of our readers. They exhibit the early proofs of that fearless devotion, skill and prowess, which as well then as at a later period, humbled the arrogant "mistress of the ocean" and coveted the country with glory.

Ed. Argus.

It would appear that when resistance was contemplated by the colonies, a naval force was not taken into consideration.—Such an idea might have been discouraged, by the utter hopelessness of contending with the mistress of the ocean. It was not till provoked by wanton aggressions upon their defenceless commerce, that they adopted measures of retaliation. These measures for some time, were not the result of any execu-

tive or legislative authority, but sprang from the patriot ardor of individuals or corporations. One of the most conspicuous of these impetuous and spontaneous enterprises occurred at Machias, Maine, soon after the battle of Lexington. A vessel which left Boston immediately after the 19th of April, carried to Machias the tidings of this first bloody aggression. The people in all quarters, goaded and exasperated, had waited but for this consummation of oppression, to break forth into fierce and resolute hostility. A forbearing spirit seemed to have restrained them under the most powerful excitements, and had limited their opposition to the most scrupulous defence, until this aggravated violence released them from the last obligation. The moment this release was felt, a daring eagerness for action was manifested on every side.

A British armed schooner was at that time lying at Machias. Considering hostilities as now begun, a plan was immediately formed to capture the unsuspecting enemy. The first intention was to seize upon the officers of the schooner, while attending church on the following day, which was Sunday; but this intention was defeated by the vigilance or the activity of the officers, who made their escape to the vessel, and after firing a few random shot at the town, dropped down the bay. Unwilling to loose the prize, a party of volunteers the next day took forcible possession of a lumber sloop, and immediately began pursuit. The whole equipment of this sudden cruise consisted, according to Mr. Goldsborough, of three charges of powder and ball for twenty fowling pieces, thirteen pitchforks, ten or twelve axes, a few pieces of salt pork, &c. No circumstance could more strikingly exhibit the reckless and confident bravery of this little band, than that it should have been without any acknowledged leader, until the moment of overtaking the enemy; when Mr. Jerb. O'Brien was chosen by unanimous consent. Unappalled by the disparity of force, he at once laid his sloop along side of the schooner; and, after a short but severe contest, carried her by boarding. The British vessel is said to have had four six pounders, twenty swivels, two wall pieces, and an abundance of cutlasses, fire arms and ammunition, and a crew consisting of two commissioned, and thirty eight petty officers and men. The crew of the lumber sloop is stated to have been less than forty. With the armament of his prize, O'Brien fitted a small vessel called the Liberty, and soon captured two other British armed schooners, sent out in pursuit of him, whose crews he conveyed prisoners to Boston, where, upon the recommendation of General Washington, he was appointed a captain by the provincial congress of Massachusetts.—Returning to Machias, he soon manned two vessels the Liberty and the Diligence, with volunteers, sailed for New Brunswick, and took by surprise Fort Howe, with its garrison and military stores, and a loaded brig, lying in the harbor, that was destined for the British troops at Boston.

The declaration of independence had not yet been made. There was still an opening for accommodation; a lingering allegiance still existed in the hearts of the multitude, and a willingness to discriminate between king and ministers; and while the contest was supposed to be only with the latter measures seldom extended beyond a defensive character. A small fleet was, however, equipped by the general congress near the close 1775, with a view to more energetic operations. The first squadron that went forth upon the deep, in defence of a power whose immeasurable superiority gave it the character of a forlorn hope, consisted of the Alfred, thirty guns; the Columbus, twenty-eight guns; Andrew Doria, sixteen guns; Sebastian Cabot, fourteen guns; and the Providence, twelve guns; and was under the command of Com. Ezekiel Hopkins, who, hearing that the Island of N. Providence had large military stores unprovided with a proper defence, sailed thither and succeeded in capturing the governor, the garrison, and stores. On his return, he made prize of a bomb brig; but failing in an engagement with the Glasgow of twenty guns, which, after a gallant defence against the Cabot and Alfred, made its escape from the fleet, he was much censured by his countrymen.

The beginning of the year 1776 was marked by many achievements, which were as honorable to the actors as serviceable to the country. The short and brilliant career of Captain Mugford of Boston attracts particular attention. We can hardly excuse Mr. Goldsborough for having merely mentioned his name. According to Mr. Clarke's Naval History, this active and intrepid mariner was the master of a trading vessel, when he was appointed by General Ward, after much solicitation, to the command of the Franklin, a public armed vessel of four guns. It appears that Gen. Ward, through want of confidence in him which is not accounted for, subsequently intended to revoke the appointment; but Captain Mugford, through his indefatigable exertions, had already put to sea. His first prize was the Hope; a ship of 300 tons and six guns, which he captured in sight of the English commodore, Banks. This vessel ex-

ceeded any in value," says Mr. Clarke, "any thing which had yet been captured by the Americans. Her cargo consisted of 1500 barrels of powder, 1000 carbines, a number of travelling carriages for cannon, and a most complete assortment of artillery instruments and pioneers' tools." The unpreparedness with which the colonies had begun the contest rendered every acquisition of this kind of incalculable importance. In conducting his valuable prize to Boston, it was necessary, in order to avoid the British cruisers, to attempt a difficult and almost untried channel. He was successful in going up, but in coming down again shortly after, on another cruise, through the same passage, he ran aground, and while in that situation was discovered by the British Squadron.—Eight or nine barges were immediately despatched against him. Being aware of their approach, he first received them with small arms, and then cutting his cable so as to swing round, brought his broadside to bear; but before a second discharge could be made, many of the boats had reached the vessel. All efforts to board, however, were promptly repelled. In the midst of this close and desperate struggle Captain Mugford, while reaching over the quarter, to seize the mast of one of the boats and upset her, received a pistol ball in his breast. Undismayed by the mortal wound, he called to his first lieutenant, "I am a dead man; do not give up the ship; you will be able to beat them off," and in a few minutes expired. But his daring spirit still animated his crew; the enemy was repulsed, and with the loss of two barges, and many killed and wounded.

In 1776, captain Nicholas Biddle was appointed to the Randolph, of thirty-two guns. He stood in the foremost rank of his profession for seamanship and courage. He sailed the next year with a small squadron on a cruise, after having made many important captures. In March, 1778, he fell in with the Yarmouth, a British sixty four gun ship. As they did not approach each other till the close of the day, it is probable that her force was not distinctly ascertained by the Randolph; before the action commenced. Captain Biddle, however, ranged along side with a resolute fearlessness, determined to engage her, whatever might be her force. A severe conflict began after dark, in the early part of which Captain Biddle is said to have been wounded. Unable to stand, he had a chair brought on deck, and continued to animate his crew by his presence. After sustaining this unequal fight for about twenty minutes, the Randolph blew up, involving in awful and instantaneous destruction her gallant commander, and all her crew, excepting 4 men, who were discovered four days afterward by the Yarmouth, floating on a piece of the wreck. Captain Biddle was but twenty seven years of age, when he was thus abruptly cut off from his friends and his country. But his name would have still been gratefully remembered, even if a later war had not revived it, on the same element, in all its early glory.

During the same year 1778, Captain Daniel Waters, who had become distinguished for his nautical skill and activity, took command of the privateer Thorn, sixteen guns. Not many days after leaving port, he discovered two sail in pursuit of him. They proved to be the governor Tryon, sixteen guns, and the Sir William Erskine, eighteen guns. The unequal combat began, and was kept up for two hours, when the Tryon struck, and the Erskine drew off. After repairing damages, Captain Waters, leaving the Tryon a complete wreck, pursued the Erskine, and, coming up with her, compelled her likewise to strike. Removing her officers on board the Thorn, he returned in search of his other prize, but where he expected to meet her he found only floating spars and casks, and other indications that she had sunk. Captain Waters then manned the Erskine and ordered her to Boston, retaining on board the Thorn only sixty men, with which diminished crew he was to run new hazards and acquire new laurels. For not many days subsequently, he encountered the Sparlin, eighteen guns and ninety-seven men, and after an action of about an hour obliged her to yield to his thrice conquering flag.

The following extract from Clarke's Naval History, exhibits a striking instance of the shrewd daring of our early seamen, and their aptitude to convert unlucky circumstances into means of triumph.

In June 1779, an expedition of U. S. vessels was fitted out, and sailed from Boston. It consisted of the Providence, thirty two guns, Commodore Whipple; the Queen of France, twenty eight guns, captain J. P. Rathburne; and the sloop of war, Ranger, capt. Simpson. About the middle of July, near the bank of Newfoundland, as the squadron lay in a fog, signal guns were heard; and at intervals the sound of ships' bells striking the hours. From this they supposed themselves to be near a fleet. About eleven o'clock the fog began to clear off, when the crew of the Queen of France, to their great surprise, found themselves nearly alongside a large merchant ship, and soon after they perceived themselves to be in a fleet of 150 sail, under convoy of a seventy-four,

and several frigates and sloops of war. The Queen of France immediately bore down to the large ship, and hailed her. She answered that the fleet was from Jamaica, bound to London. The English ship then hailed the American, and was answered, his majesty's ship Arcturion, from Halifax, on a cruise. The American then inquired if they had seen any rebel privateers. The English replied that several had been driven out of the fleet. The American captain, Rathburne, then requested the captain of the English vessel to come on board, which he did, when, to his great astonishment he found himself a prisoner. Captain Rathburne then sent one of his own boats and the English captain's boat, both well manned, to the ship, of which they took quiet possession, without exciting the least alarm in the fleet, notwithstanding many of the vessels were nearly within hail of the one captured. Rathburne then went alongside another large ship and captured her in the same manner. Soon after the capture of the second ship, Commodore Whipple came along side, and ordered captain Rathburne to edge away out of the fleet as soon as possible, as he was persuaded they would be discovered and overpowered. Captain Rathburne then pointed out the two large ships he had captured, and requested permission to remain. The commodore at first disapproved of this project but was at length prevailed upon by captain Rathburne to stay in the fleet all day, and capture as many vessels as they could in the same cautious manner. As soon as it was dark they left the fleet, after having captured eleven vessels without giving alarm. The squadron arrived safe at Boston with eight of their prizes, three of them having been retaken by the English.

Important to non-resident owners of Arkansas lands.

As the time allowed by law for the redemption of the military bounty lands which were sold for non-payment of taxes last fall, in this territory, will expire in a few months, we consider it a duty which we owe to those interested, to call their attention to the subject. Upwards of three thousand quarter sections were sold in October and November last, and unless redeemed within twelve months, by payment of the amount of taxes and costs of sale, with an addition of one hundred per cent. per annum, they will be forfeited by the owners. The amount which will be required to redeem a quarter section, including costs of sale and agency fees, varies from about six dollars to about eight dollars. All lands which were patented previous to the 1st of June, 1821, have been sold, except in those cases where the taxes had been paid.

The taxes for the present year have been due for some time, and unless they are paid before the first Monday in November next, the lands will be sold. They amount to \$2 40 on each quarter section, except for lands lying in Independence county, where a county tax of 80 cents is levied in addition to the territorial tax, which makes the tax on lands lying in that county amount to \$3 20 for each quarter section, or 160 acres. The fees charged by the land agents for paying taxes, vary from 50 cents to 1 dollar per tract, according to the number of tracts to be attended to.

Military bounty lands become taxable at the expiration of three years from the date of the patent—but if sold before the expiration of three years, they become taxable immediately after the transfer.

The above remarks will enable any person interested in the Bounty Lands in this Territory, to ascertain, without farther inquiry, whether their lands have been sold, or whether they have become taxable, and also the sum which will become necessary to redeem their lands, pay taxes, &c. Those residing at a distance from the Territory, have not a moment to spare—they ought to attend to their lands without delay.

The editor of the Arkansas Gazette is authorized to receive the redemption money, and give certificates of redemption, for nearly one-third of the tracts sold for non-payment of taxes last fall. He will also attend to Paying Taxes, Recording Deeds, or any other business relating the General Land Agency. His fees are as moderate as those of any other agent, and are proportioned to the services which may be required of him.

He will make no advances in money, either for redemption of lands, payment of taxes, or any other business. All orders on the subject, must be paid, and contain a sufficient sum to pay for all the services required, either in Notes of the U. S. Bank or others equivalent to them, or they will not be attended to. Letters should be addressed to "Wm. E. Woodruff, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory."

As it is highly important that the non-resident owners of the Military Bounty Lands in this territory, (who reside in every state in the Union), should be early informed of the great risk they incur of forfeiting their lands, it is hoped that the editors of newspapers throughout the United States will give the above notice (either with or without the two last paragraphs, as they may think proper) an insertion of two of their respective papers.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 24.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Senators.		Commons.	
Joseph Pickett,	Clement Marshall	John Smith.	
J. O'K. Williams,	Wm. A. Blount,	Thos. Ellison.	
— Melvin,	Isaac Wright,	John I. M. Millan	
John Nickols,	James G. Mhoon,	Wm. Rastoe.	
John C. Baker,	J. J. Gause,	Alfred Moore.	
Willis Wilson,	W. Mercer,	B. Barco.	
L. Bethune,	Alex. Elliott,	Samuel P. Ashe.	
Samuel Salyear,	W. D. Barnard,	J. Forbes.	
Wm. Bullock,	Wm. Walton,	Joshua Newbern.	
John M. Bryan,	S. Whitehurst,	A. H. Richardson,	
B. Yancey,	C. D. Donoho,	J. B. Lewis,	
— Hussey,	Stephen Miller,	B. Best.	
Louis D. Wilson,	Henry Bryan,	Moses Baker,	
Charles A. Hill,	James House,	Wm. T. Williams,	
Jess Spaight,	H. H. T. Harper,	Charles Edwards	
Isham Matthews,	Robt. B. Daniel,	Geo. E. Spruill,	
Reuben Sanders,	Hillary Wilder,	Kinchen Q. Adams	
C. Dowd,	John Murchison,	— Crawford,	
Willis Boddie,	Nicholas Drake,	— Wilcox,	
Thos. Devane,	W. W. Jones,	Joseph H. Lamb,	
John Pool,	Thomas Bell,	Wm. T. Hardy,	
R. Vanhook,	J. G. A. Williamson	Thos. Webb,	
— Bond,	James Barnett,	Robert Martin,	
F. T. Leak,	Henry Dockery,	A. M. Nair,	
John Gilchrist,	Shadrack Howell,	Warren Alford,	
John Hill,	A. H. Sheppard,	Wm. Carter,	
Jethro Howell,	John Wades,	Philip B. Ralford,	
Samuel Alton,	N. G. Rand,	S. Wintaker,	
M. T. Hawkins,	Gideon Alton, jr.	Itanum Walker.	
John Stanley,			
John Matthews,			
Robert H. Cowan,			
James Iredell,			

CONGRESS.

Wolfe district,	Willis Alton,
Warren,	W. N. Edward,
Newbern,	John H. Bryan,
Edenton,	Lemuel Sawyer,
Cumberland,	Archibald M'Lean,
Camell,	R. M. Saunders,
Schuburg,	John Long,
Mecklenburg,	Henry Conner.

State of the polls in Stokes county,	
Congress—Saunders,	621
Seattering,	432
Senate—Hill,	520
Shober,	517
Commons—Shepherd,	1278
Carter,	799
Gregg,	512
Coffin,	316
Roberson,	206
Fulp,	45

Convention.—We mentioned some weeks since, that the sense of the people of this county, on the convention question, would be taken at the August election; and it gives us pleasure now to record the result, which is as follows:

In favor of a convention, 740
Against it, 77

This is not a full vote; but it may, we think, be relied on, as exhibiting, pretty correctly, the relative strength of the friends and opponents of a convention in the county of Mecklenburg.

Calamba Journal.

Halifax, August 12.

No Election.—There was no poll opened on Wednesday last, the day appointed for electing a member of the general assembly from this town. The inspectors appointed by the court refusing to act, the sheriff summoned three justices, according to the act of assembly, who made two appointments, and each refused in their turn. Our town, therefore, will have no representative in the next legislature.

Aggravation.—During the taking of votes at the court-house in this city, yesterday, an affray took place in which several persons were engaged. A young man from the country, named Hamlin Turner, received a mortal wound, being shot through the body; and Mr. Henry Potter, of this place, was dangerously hurt. Mr. Turner died early this morning; Mr. Potter, we understand, is doing well, and his recovery not considered doubtful. We forbear giving the particulars of this circumstance, as it is undergoing a judicial investigation; but the origin may be traced to the unhappy political excitement which at intervals has interrupted the harmony of this place for upwards of twelve months past. Free Press.

Newbern, August 13.

The Effects of Treating at our elections are often of the most disastrous kind, and cannot be too often placed in view of the public abhorrence. Another

victim to this unholy custom must be recorded, in Mr. Stephen Foscue, who met his fate at an election ground in Jones county. The circumstances have been detailed here in a manner calculated to harrow up the soul with feelings of appal and indignation; but we forbear repeating them, since the transactions will undergo a legal investigation. Our object is to offer our vote against the disgusting practice, the English hustings mode of inducing people to vote for the various candidates, a practice not only deadly to the purity of the elective franchise, degrading to the dignity of freemen, and debasing to the moral energies of the mind; but too often terminating, as in the present instance, in violence, cruelty and blood! Centinel.

Elizabeth City, (N. C.) August 13.

Melancholy Occurrence.—In Currituck county, on Wednesday the 3d inst. while one of those inhuman monsters who is devoted to Bacchus more than Cupid, and by whom the peace and good order of society is sometimes disturbed, by the name of Ives, was chastising his wife, a man by the name of Taylor came up and begged him to desist. Ives immediately ordered him out of the house, taking up his gun and discharging it at him, the contents passing through one of his hands nearly or quite taking off his thumb, and through both his thighs. We have understood that his life is almost despaired of.—Ives has been taken and committed to jail. Star.

Gold Mines in Amherst.—The last Lynchburg Virginian says: "There are several gentlemen in Amherst county, near the Folly, digging for golden ore. They have an experienced miner from Europe assisting them, and present appearances encourage them to expect a rich reward for their labor."

Claims against the U. S.—We are gratified to learn (says the Richmond Enquirer) that in addition to the sum of 50,000 heretofore received (and which had been appropriated by the legislature to the university of Virginia) the treasurer of the state has received the further sum of \$128,580 11 cents from the treasury of the United States, being the whole amount claimed by Virginia for interest actually paid on money advanced by her for the U. States during the late war. The sum last received will be added to the literary fund.

New York.—The late favorable change in the weather, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, has had the effect greatly to diminish the number of deaths in this city. Last week the number was only 109; the week before the deaths amounted to 207.

U. S. Mail.—A contract has been completed for the transportation of the mail from Pensacola to St. Augustine. Thus (remarks the Baltimore American) is the circle of intelligence in this free republic continually enlarging and expanding itself, and it will not cease until it embraces the whole extent of this continent. Mails will hereafter arrive from Mexico—a regular road is now making between the two republics, and a lucrative inland commerce has been established between them already. This is but saying in other words, that a regular mail will hereafter be established—Our republic is but yet in its infancy.

The Savannah Republican of the 4th instant says, that the United States' troops lately ordered to the Creek Nation have arrived there.

The French squadron under Admirals Jurien and Givry, which was at Port-au-Prince, during the negotiation of the treaty between the French and Haytian governments, and subsequently touched at Havana, arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday, 13th inst. in 13 days from the latter place. The squadron consists of two ships of the line, two of 60 guns, four of 44, a corvette, and two brigs, in all eleven sail, and is the largest man of war fleet that has been in our waters for nearly 30 years, except that under Adm. Cochrane, during the late war.—We had the pleasure of a full view of them from Willsborough's Point, as they stretched across the Cape to Old Point Comfort under easy sail, with a fresh easterly breeze, in a line, with intervals of about two miles between them, and a more grand and exposing exhibition, or one better calculated to inspire admiration, cannot well be conceived. On coming to anchor, the senior Admiral's ship, the Eylau, fired a salute, which was answered by a corresponding number of guns from fortress Monroe.

We understand the squadron will remain in our waters until the hurricane season in the West Indies is over.

New York Herald.

At an early hour on the night of the 11th instant, Elizabeth Vadrigriff, of Raleigh, was found dead in her bed. From the evidence given before the coroner's inquest the next day it appeared that, on the same evening, the deceased was much intoxicated; and whilst carrying a pail of water on her head, she fell, and was taken up in a state of insensibility, and carried home,

where she was left in charge of a small girl under the belief that she was drunk and would soon recover. On the return of her husband from the election, he found her a corpse, and immediately gave the alarm. The verdict of the jury was, "that the deceased came to her death by the dislocation of her neck occasioned by a fall when drunk."

Lynn.—The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following account of the manufacture of Lynn, in Massachusetts, nine miles from Salem: "This town has been celebrated for the manufacture of shoes, of which article from one to two millions are made annually, and sent to almost every part of the United States and the West Indies. A shoe shop stands on almost every building lot; and although the land is well cultivated, yet there are far more ladies' slippers seen at their windows than in their flower gardens. It contains a bank, six or seven churches, and five thousand people."

Cuba.—The apprehensions entertained by some that this important island was immediately to be placed under the control of the French Government seem to have rapidly subsided. It is stated by the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, that Don Francisco Yllas, the political and military governor of the province, arrived at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 11th July, and immediately entered on the discharge of his official duties. A private letter states that Don Francisco Yllas and family, arrived from Porto Rico in a French schooner of war. The same schooner brought intelligence that the Spanish king had confirmed the appointment of Mr. Danvers to the office of French consul for the city of St. Jago. The island of Cuba is divided into two governments, one at St. Jago, the other at Havannah, and the above named governor, we believe, will have no jurisdiction beyond his province—consequently the inference that he is to supersede General Vives is not correct. We have seen nothing as yet to induce the belief that the office now so honorably filled by Gen. Vives is to be administered by any other person.

Hayti.—The New York Daily Advertiser contains a spirited proclamation from President Boyer, dated the 11th of July, and announcing the special ordinance of the king of France, dated the 17th of April last, recognizing the full and entire independence of the republic. He thanks citizens and soldiers for the steady and inflexible course they have pursued in obtaining the boon, and exhorts them to show themselves worthy of the honorable place they now occupy among the nations of the earth by extending their commerce and agriculture, and cultivating the arts and sciences.

Canals.—The advantages afforded to an industrious nation by the construction of canals, and to this nation above all others, as adding to individual convenience and wealth, a great political benefit, in tending to bind together more firmly the various parts of our extended confederacy—these subjects have been so often urged on the public attention as to have become trite, if not even wearisome, to some readers. But we occasionally meet with facts which present the subject in a stronger light, calculated to awaken the attention of the most indifferent or inattentive observers to its immense importance. Such, for instance, are the facts contained in the following passage of a letter to the New York Commercial Advertiser, relative to the great western canal of N. York:

"The Canal, we understand, will be completed about the middle of September, when we shall have an uninterrupted water communication from your city to the immense regions of the west. Thus far, this season, the business done on the canal has exceeded expectation. Nearly double the number of boats have passed that did during the same period last year. From the opening in the spring to the first of August, 2066 freight boats have passed; last year, in the same time, the number was one thousand three hundred; this is exclusive of the packet boats, which do not enter every trip, but receive a ticket at the commencement of the season. The annual toll of the packets is about 24,000 dollars."

"The whole amount of toll in the month of May, was ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! and but little short of that sum in June. It must be remembered however, that those are the most important months for business. I stated to you last year, when the canal should be completed, the next year's toll would be 600,000 dollars. I am now satisfied my expectation will be realized—the toll this year will be about 500,000 dollars."

The following curious fact in natural history, extracted from the Boston Patriot, is worthy of being recorded:

"While I was enjoying a bath in the crystal waters of Lake George, after the fatigues of the day, I saw the flash of a cannon and heard the report, which was attended with the most wonderful echo I ever heard or read of. The discharge was repeated several times, which gave us a fair opportunity to no-

tice more particularly the phenomenon. A three pounder was loaded with a pound cartridge, near the hotel, and pointed to a break in the opposite mountains. The noise at the discharge was first that of a common discharge of such a piece of ordnance. The sound then entered into the defile of the mountains like the rushing of a strong wind; then seeming to turn almost at right angles, took a north eastern direction, along the base of the range of mountains, and passed through three distinct changes of sound, each louder than the preceding, and at length went off in distant but distinct reverberations. The whole continuance of the echo was more than a minute from the discharge of the gun—some who took note said nearly two minutes, but it was certainly more than one. After the first report, there was nothing in the sound like the discharge of a cannon, but it was very much like a terrific thunder burst in the Alleghany Mountains. The largest pack of artillery ever on Boston common discharged at once, would make but a faint noise compared with this echo from the report of a single three pounder. A large number of gentlemen and ladies from our city witnessed the phenomenon at the same time with myself."

It is probable the sound thus passing from a wide expanse into a narrow and compressed defile occasioned by the obstructions afforded by the mountains, and then into a more enlarged theatre again, would alternately give rise to louder and feinter repurcussions and echoes, as long as the state of the surrounding country presented such inequalities of surface for the expansion and compression of the atmosphere.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Cadmus from France arrived at New York on the 9th inst. This is the second voyage the Cadmus has made since she bro't Gen. Lafayette to this country.

The Cadmus brings Paris papers to the 30th and London to the 29th June. The Pacific had arrived at Liverpool with the hon. Rufus King, our Ambassador to London; he was indisposed in consequence of sea sickness during the voyage.

Cotton had fallen in price in England and was very dull in France at the advanced prices.

A Colombia ship of war under the command of capt. Northrup (probably fitted out of some port in the United States) was cruising and making captures of Spanish vessels in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Parliament was expected to be prorogued on the 2d July.

Lord Cochran in the Paranga, Brazilian Frigate, arrived at Portsmouth on the 27th June.

From Greece.—The accounts continue to speak of the success of the Greeks against the Egyptian forces, both by sea and land. On the 19th admiral Miaulis, sent his five ships among the Egyptian fleet in the port of Modon, and destroyed 2 frigates, 3 corvettes, 5 brigs of war and a number of transports in all 20 sail. On the 18th of May the Greeks succeeded in destroying the remainder of the Egyptian fleet in the port of Navarino. The troops on land were attacked at the same time and defeated and their camp taken, so that both by sea and land the formidable expedition of the Pacha of Egypt, appears to have been completely destroyed.

The Turkish troops in various quarters had been beaten in several rencontres with the Greeks; and the traitor Odysseus, who had joined the Turks, had been made prisoner by the Greeks.

Greece.—The victories of the Greeks over their barbarian oppressors, has been so successful that the campaign was considered at an end. It appears that the last remnant of the Egyptian fleet was burnt at Navarino on the night of 18th May. While the patriot vessels were employed in this business, the troops under the President Conduriotis and Mavromicheffs, fell on the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made themselves masters of their camp. Very few of the Egyptians escaped to Modon. This victory had freed Navarino from the enemy. Certain accounts had been received at Trieste of the death of Mehemmed Ali, the satrap of Egypt.

Spain.—This devoted country seems to be the prey of anarchy. Bands of constitutionalists committed depredations in every direction, and are said to be particularly hostile towards the clergy, on whom they inflict summary vengeance whenever they fall into their hands. It is stated in a letter from Madrid, that the captain of one of these predatory bands, named Laraga, formerly an officer in the constitutional army, and very wealthy, scoured the country near Aranjuez, and defied even the body guard of the king; but the chief cause of terror was an officer of cavalry, who had sworn to avenge the murder of nine of the band which he had formed. These men were executed, and died calling on their captain to punish their murderers. A detachment of the lanciers of the royal guard were sent out against the band, but they were shamefully defeated, and two of them fell by the sword of the captain, whose head has since had a price set upon it. A larger body of troops was ordered out,

but they refused to march, unless they received their arrears of pay. This is now the tone of all, and Ferdinand threatens to raise money by a forced loan of sixty millions of rials upon the merchants of Madrid and Cadiz. The greatest misery pervades the country, and the fever is appearing in many places. In Adalusia the people are starving, corn being beyond their purchase. Fifty miles from the province it is only at one fourth of its price in Adalusia, but as nine out of ten of the convoys fall into the hands of the constitutionalists, little can be obtained.

In addition to these internal commotions and misery, it appears by letters from Malaga, that the Columbian privateers were every day capturing Spanish vessels. The "General Santander," the most formidable, had recently taken six or seven merchantmen.

A few days since as some boys were playing at marbles at Bunham in Essex, one of them in making a hole in the ground with his pocket knife, discovered eight guineas of different reigns from William III to George II. A piece of paper in a perfect state of preservation was found underneath them. London Paper.

Last week, a common brewer of Bath was discovered carrying on two trades, common brewer and retail brewer, and was fined in the mitigated sum of 3000/. B.

About six months ago, the wife of Charles Woolcomb, residing at No. 22, Marmaduke-street, Cannon-street road, was delivered of a boy and girl. On Sunday fortnight the mother discovered that the twins had two tongues each. B.

LAND FOR SALE.

THREE hundred and fifty acres, well improved, lying within two and a half miles of Chapel Hill. The land is of good quality, and a sufficient open and under good fences to work five or six hands on to advantage. The dwelling house is comfortable; a large barn, and a young apple orchard of nearly six hundred trees now generally bearing. A small creek passes through the plantation, affording a portion of low grounds; and perhaps a better spring is not to be found in the county.

As I am desirous of moving westwardly, a great bargain may be had in the purchase, especially as I am willing to take one half of the amount in property.

Elisha Bevil,

on the premises.

Aug. 25.

88—3wp

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th inst. without a fault, a negro man named DAVE, about thirty-two years of age, is about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made, yellow complexion, down looks when spoken to, speaks not very quick when spoken to, has not got very good eyes, an account of having wild hairs in them at times. It is probable Dave will try to pass for a free man; he has travelled a good deal with the wagon in different parts of this state and Virginia, and don't lack for want of sense. I have been told that he has gone to Virginia to see his father; and that his father lives on Maberrin, Va. near Goston's bridge. His father, I have also been told, is of Indian descent, and is a free man; his name is said to be Kinchen Tucker; and he will no doubt conceal him should Dave get there. When he went away he had good clothes, and dressed equal to any servant; he had a new fur hat on, and forty or fifty dollars in cash, about forty of which was in specie. I purchased him of a Mr. Ross Hutcheson, living within six miles of me, a man who raised him. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state, and if taken in the state twenty-five dollars, if put in any jail so that I can get him again. Should said negro man Dave be taken up information can be given me by letter, addressed to Hillsborough, or to Pleasant Grove, Orange county, N. C.

John B. Vincent.

Aug. 23.

88—4wp

The Raleigh Register and Petersburg Intelligencer will insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Beware of the Knave.

A YOUNG man by the name of Edmond Green, who has lately been peddling in our neighbourhood with tin ware, at length thought proper to complain that he had his pocket book stolen with one hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and complained to David Thomas, esq. and obtained a search warrant, and on search found part of said book in my house, and was returned before said David Thomas, esq. whereon eight witnesses were ingeniously examined by said justice, and on said examination the justice of the peace and all present were of opinion that the part found was put in my house by the said Green. He has now made his elopement to some other parts, and perhaps may try to impose upon some other man in this or some other way. He said he lived in Orange county.

Thomas Apple.

Guilford county, July 29.

88—3wp

NATHANIEL J. PALMER,
Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the practice of the law, and will attend the courts of Randolph, Chatham, Wake and Orange counties. Business entrusted to his care will be promptly and diligently attended to. He may generally be found, while not attending the courts, at the Hillsborough Book Store.

Aug. 1.

88—4

WANTED,
A STRONG, servicable, well-broke Carriage Horse, for which cash will be given.

Inquire of the Printer.

Aug. 10.

86—

This World not all a Fleeting Show.

"This world's" not "all a fleeting show,"
For man's illusion gives;
He that hath sooth'd a widow's woe,
Or wiped an orphan's tear, doth know
There's something here of heaven.

And he that walks life's stormy way,
With feelings calm and even,
Whose path is lit, from day to day,
By virtue's bright and steady ray,
Hath something felt of heaven.

He that the christian's race hath run,
And all his foes forgiven,
Who measures but life's little span,
In love to God and love to man,
On earth hath tasted heaven.

From the North American Review.

BOLIVAR.

The most brilliant star in Columbian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions, is Bolivar. To whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, singular good fortune, the highest order of personal merit, or to all combined, Bolivar has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes, and remarkable men. He was born at Caracas, about the year 1785, and is said to be descended from a family of distinction in that place. As a favor granted to very few of the native youths of South America, he was permitted to finish his studies in Madrid. He afterwards visited different parts of Europe, travelled in Italy, Germany, England, and France, and was on very intimate terms in Paris with Humboldt and Bonpland. He returned to Madrid, where he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ustariz, and soon after departed for his native country. His wife did not survive many years, and he has not been married a second time.

Whilst yet in Europe he had formed the design of devoting himself to the cause of South American Independence, when the course of events should point to a suitable time; and as it happened, he arrived at Venezuela just as the standard of liberty was beginning to be unfurled there by Miranda and his associates. Bolivar was not entirely satisfied, however, with the general system of measures pursued by the patriot party, and he avoided taken any active part. He did not approve the new constitution, which the congress of Venezuela had adopted at Caracas, and he declined a request to be united with Don Lopez Mendez on a mission to England, designed to promote the interests of the government formed on the principles of this constitution.

But the time soon came when he felt it his duty not to be kept inactive from mere difference of opinion. The constitution, as it is well known, did not succeed; the wars and disasters which pressed immediately upon its adoption, proved its insufficiency, and dispelled the hopes which its friends had entertained of its power to concentrate the interests and the action of a scattered people, suffering under numerous privations, and engrossed with the necessary care of self-defence in different parts. Bolivar perceived that this was not a time to deliberate on the theoretical schemes of government; he joined the army under Miranda, and engaged in the contest with a zeal and patriotism, that raised him to a speedy popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is in the eyes of the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington. The brightest records of ancient or modern fame, have nothing proper to offer. Time and future events must show, whether this hero of the south will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much seeming justice.

In some respects Bolivar's ultimate success has been remarkable. He was several times unfortunate in his early career as a soldier, and more than once his enemies in his own country, as well as those from abroad, triumphed over him. But it is one mark of a great mind to rise above defeat, and restore the confidence which ill success has weakened. His ambition has never been too high for his integrity, and a sincere desire for his country's good. For a considerable period he was supreme dictator with all the army at his command; but when a calm was in some degree restored, a congress convened, and a favorable prospect seemed to open of establishing a solid basis of government, he voluntarily yielded up all power, and insist on

returning to the rank of a private citizen. This was accordingly done, till he was re-chosen by the new congress commander-in-chief of the army, under the constitution and laws. Twice he has by mere accident escaped assassination. In fact the first instance the dagger which was intended for him, was plunged into the heart of his secretary, who happened to be sleeping in the hammock usually occupied by himself.

Energy is the predominant trait of his character. His movements are always prompt, decisive, and rapid, and at the same time directed with so much discretion, that, with a force frequently inferior in numbers and discipline to that of the enemy, he has been able to carry through a successful warfare with Morillo, Morales, Monteverde, and other of the most experienced Spanish generals. His generosity has been much praised; he gave his slaves their freedom, and is said to contribute a principal portion of the income of his estate in affording relief to the widows and children of soldiers who have lost their lives in battle. As a companion he is social and pleasant, temperate in his habits, abstemious in his diet, and drinks no spirituous liquor. His constitution has suffered by severe trials, both of body and mind, which he has gone through. His speeches and addresses, which have been published, evince sound and practical views, and adaptation of purpose, rather than depth of thought and great intellectual resources. His celebrated speech at the opening of the congress of Angostura, we suppose to be his most remarkable effort in this way, and that speech shows at least, that he had studied profoundly the history and principles of various forms of government, and had most seriously at heart the object of establishing that form which should be best suited to secure the prosperity and happiness of his country.

The Crafty and Valiant Welchman.

Avan Ap Peugh, and ancient Briton from North Wales, had a mind to travel for edification; and willing to see the politest part of the world, he bent his mind for France. Now we should observe, that there is a place in that kingdom, called Britanny, which in some parts of it, as historians do affirm, are to this day inhabited by no other kind of people but ancient Britons, as the Welsh do always term themselves; and that it was a place of refuge given to them in former ages, when they were put to flight by their too powerful enemies, the English, and therefore it is said, the place takes its name from them.

When our traveller was landed upon the French shore, though I know not at what part of it, he required, in the best manner he could, (for he knew not a word of French) which was her way to Britanny. And at last, whether he was directed that way by any that understood him, or whether chance had brought him there, is of no great consequence, either to the reader or to the story; but so it was, by some means or other, that he got into a great forest belonging to the French king, where he often took the diversion and exercise of hunting the wild boars.—And here they were bred and kept for that purpose.

Now it happened that as the Welchman was wandering through this forest, he, all of a sudden, was surprised with a terrible noise and mighty rustling among the leaves, when looking round to see from whence it came, he saw a monstrous wild boar come running towards him and foaming at the mouth like a mad thing; seeing the fire boar, thus suddenly, the poor Welchman, in some despair, began to look out sharp for some place if possible, to shelter him in. And, as Providence was pleased to order it, there happened, just by him, to be a hermit's cave, void of any inhabitants; and the Welchman to his great joy seeing the door half open, runs directly therein, and gets behind it, thinking himself as secure now as a thief or a murderer in a Roman Catholic church, in France, Spain, Portugal or Rome. But he was no sooner got into the cave than the foaming boar rushed in after him. The Welchman finding the boar pursued him into the cave, he instantly turned short out of it; and with a presence of mind and motion as quick as lightning, pulled the door as hard as he could after him, and the enraged boar turning about also to follow him, ran full butt against the door, and with sticking a little before, he made it quite fast, for the more he pushed against it, the faster it was. But the poor Welchman having as yet not

recovered his fright, he had not power to leave place, but there he stood all over in a trembling sweat. In two or three minutes or less up came the French king and his attendants; for the boar that was shut up in the cave, was one which the king and his nobles had pursued in a chase, and which had a little outran them. The dogs directed by their nose, made up to the door where he was enclosed, but it stuck so fast that their weight could not open it; so one of the king's attendants came up to the Welchman, and demanded in French, if he had not seen a wild boar run that way; but the Welchman answered him in broken English that he did not understand him; one of the nobles, who understood English very well, asked him in that language if he had seen a wild boar pass by him a few minutes before? I do not know what is wild boar, replied the Welchman, not I, put indeed, here was a little shaky-pig cum up to me in a crate passion and fury; look you and it was going to pite me, put egot, I was take hur by the tail, and throw her into that house, look you, and I believe her was there now.—The king who understood but little English, demanded an explanation of what the Welchman said; the nobleman told his majesty, that he said he did not know what a wild boar was, but that there was a jack-pig came up to him and was going to bite him, but he took him by the tail and put him into that house. Now please your majesty, what they call a jack-pig, in some parts of England, is a little sucking-pig; so that I should think it can never be the wild boar he has put in there. No, no, replied the king, to be sure it cannot; but however whatever it is that he has put in there, order him to fetch it out immediately. So the aforesaid nobleman told the Welchman, that it was his majesty's pleasure that he should fetch this little pig out of the house, that he might see him. But the Welchman not caring for the task, answered him again—by got! not I; if hur was want hur out, hur may fetch hur out again herself, if hur will, for by got, I was not like to meddle with hur any more, look you. Here the nobleman told his majesty what the Welchman said, and, at the time, insinuating to his majesty, that he was but a poor ignorant fellow, and that he had very little faith in what he had related.

So the king ordered the spear-men who attended him in the chase, to force the door open, which they did immediately, and out came the wild boar with all its fery, when the dogs fell instantly upon him and the sport was renewed; but the king was so amazed at what had happened, about the Welchman putting the wild boar into the cave by the tail, that he could not quit the place for some time; said he to the attendants, we that it impossible for this stranger to put such a creature into that cave and shut the door upon him, as he said he had done, but you find it so. How came he in and the door shut, else? It was not five minutes before, that we saw the creature before us; and this man, you all saw was there by himself. How could it be otherwise, I own to me is amazing! I desire, my lord, continued he to the nobleman, who was their interpreter, that you take care and see this wonder of a man to-morrow. So the king rode in pursuit of his sport, and the nobleman according to his majesty's command, staid with the Welchman to give him directions where he should come to him the next day, in order to his being introduced to the king and court. Accordingly the Welchman came, and the nobleman carried him immediately to his majesty, who, when he demanded a further account from him concerning the wild boar, the Welchman told him the very same story without variation. Then his majesty asked him what religion he was of, but the Welchman could give him very little account of that, and the king finding by his ignorance that he was as likely to make a papist of him any thing, offered him a post in his service, and the Welchman being very much pleased with the fine appearance of the gens d'arms, or life guards, told his majesty that if he would give him a horse, and make him one of those fine folks he would be obliged to hur. At this the king was a little surprised, that he asked for nothing better; but however he gave orders that he should be immediately equipped, and he was no sooner initiated into the corps, but all the Frenchmen therein wished him at the devil, and contracted a most mighty mixture of fear and hatred for him; for not

a man in the troop dared to contradict him.

The story of putting the wild boar into the cave, was sufficient to intimidate the boldest of them. At length the Welchman, have been a kind of law-giver among them a great while, without the least interruption, they now began to scheme and form a plot against him, in order, if possible, to lower his mettle. So they went privately through the corps and raised by subscription a purse of a thousand livres for any man that would challenge and fight him with any weapon, and five hundred more he was to have if he conquered. But none would undertake to do it for a great while; at last a very good swordsman, and one who kept a fencing school, undertook to challenge him, and in order to give him a public correction, they got leave from their commander, who was obliged to ask it of the king, for the Welchman was a great favorite of his majesty's, for the honor of France, to make a pitch and public battle of it. When the Welchman received the challenge, and found that his honor, his place, and every thing of value lay at stake, and depended upon success in this disagreeable engagement, he began to scheme all the ways he could think on, to accomplish his safety and escape; and at last he resolved as follows:

The day for this bloody battle being fixed for the morrow at eight o'clock in the morning, the Welchman determined not to stir from home till a full quarter after; and till several messengers had come in quest him, for the good natured Frenchmen were in great eagerness to have him despatched. But Taffy having staid in his apartment as long as he thought proper (either plotting or praying) he bundled up a rusty old sword, a spade, and a pick axe, and away he trudges to the place appointed. There he found his antagonist ready stript, and exercising with another master to put his hand in against he engaged; and whole multitudes of people were assembled to see this bloody encounter, which was expected to be the most worthy observation of any single combat that ever had been fought in that kingdom. As soon as the Welchman came to the place appointed, they all began to reproach him with a general voice for overstaying his time, and his antagonist, whose spirits were supported and kept up by the encouragement of his friends, brandishing his sword, with great eagerness challenged him to the combat. At which the Welchman carelessly replied, don't put yourself in to passions, you shall find, look you, that I am come time enough for you, presently. So throwing down his bundle, and after putting off his clothes, very deliberately, instead of his sword he takes his spade in his hand, and looking several times very earnestly at his antagonist, he makes a mark upon the turf like a grave, and then began to dig and throw the earth out of it, and to pick with his pick-axe and to work as hard as he was able. At length, the Frenchman, who stood vapouring and ready to engage with him, demanded with some contempt, what he was about? and why he did not come and answer his challenge? Ay, ay, quoth the Welchman, you are in a plucky hurry, look you, put I pray don't trouble yourself any more about it, I shall pe time enough for you presently. But I will not come till I have done what I am about, for by Got! as I am a shentleman and a christian man, and every thing else in the world, I have never kilt a man in my whole life, but I have bury him. Ha, vat is dat he say? quoth the Frenchman, Cot tam! I varrent he has killed ten thousand men in his life, else begar! he would never take de trouble to make dis grave for me! but I will see dem all at the diable mortel! fore he shall kilt and bury me, to make sport, begar! So soon as the Frenchman saw the Welchman's eye turned another way, he set out full drive and ran with full force and speed he was master of. As soon as he was got far enough off the Welchman, who with great joy saw him set out now holding up his head and seeing him as by accident, running a way, catches up his sword and starting after him calls out as loud as he could roar, Got tam lmr, does hur run away at last like a filian! I pray you stop hur! stop hur! and pring hur back again to hur grave, look you!—But all attempts were used in vain; for he never stopt till he was got off, nor could he be heard of till some time after. And thus the Welchman saved the life and credit; for no Frenchman in his whole kingdom,

from that hour dared to challenge him ever after.

Newspapers are growing bari since the world has become tame. Where there is little of change the must be as little of novelty; sameness and repetition excite interest. Peace achieves her labour in silence—prosperity pursues her noiseless march—happiness heeds not time while revelling on flowers—and the tranquil pursuits of virtue seek no clamorous promulgation.

Curiosity has a pampered appetite, not content with natural food, and only to be gratified by strange and marvelous productions. It feeds not on the order, but the derangement of society; not on the even temperament of the seasons, but on their confusion and warfare—not on the happy progress of the arts of peace, but on the fierce collision of arms, and the cruel effusion of blood.

Man banquets on descriptions of battle. Show him a field covered with a rich and bountiful harvest, and gladdened by peaceful and exulting laborers, and he shall regard it with indifference, although it teems with evidence of the favour of heaven. Show him, on the other hand, the same field, its harvest trodden down, its verdure stained with human blood, and its soil covered with human bones, and he shall gaze with exhaustless avidity on these dreadful results of the follies of mankind. Our sympathies for each other remain comparatively dormant, unless excited by some unusual misfortune. We care not to hear of our friends, when assured of their prosperity, while we are excessively eager to know the accidents that befall them. A fire, a pestilence, a war—such is the organization of our nature—produces each of them, respectively, a correspondent excitement in the readers of journals, and consequently in the journalists of time. Where these fail it is almost hopeless to obtain interest in the public mind by a narrative of events, which because of their sameness are rendered insipid.

How happy that period of the world when so few of these pungent incentives to curiosity remain in existence; and the press has only to renew and proclaim the return of the sentinel, "all's well!" How desirable that era, when man shall lose his taste for the marvellous in wretchedness and in crime, and shall give his sole anxiety to the progress of piety and happiness, of peace and virtue.—*Charleston Courier.*

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINA BRAINARD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM L. GREEN. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular, continued system of academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families at the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperative duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class.—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needle work, and in making fruit and flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year. One of six weeks in the winter season, and another of a fortnight during the summer.

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.—
First Class, \$10 per session,
Second do. 12 1/2 do.
Third and Fourth do. 15 do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.
Hillsborough, July 11th, 1825.